

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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No. 6



FEBRUARY
1945

Farm · Home · School

THE CHALLENGE

PLANNING WITH VISION . . . TO ENSURE THE INHERENT HUMAN RIGHTS OF DECENT LIVING, SECURITY, AND INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY, HAS — FOR GENERATIONS NOW — BEEN THE INSPIRED PURPOSE OF THE TIME HONOURED INSTITUTION OF LIFE INSURANCE WHICH HAS ESTABLISHED BEYOND ALL DOUBT THE ABILITY OF REASONING MAN TO PREPARE FOR THE YEARS YET TO BE AND TO MEASURE HIS NEEDS FOR THE UNCERTAIN JOURNEY.

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Community Veterinary Service

On April 6th, 1944, the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia passed an Act to provide assistance to veterinary surgeons in the rural areas of that province. It provided that any Municipal Council may establish a Veterinary Assistance Board for the municipality concerned, and that Board shall consist of two members to be appointed by the Municipal Council and two members to be appointed by the Governor in Council; the Agricultural Representative for the municipality shall be *ex officio* a member and secretary of the Board.

The purposes of the Boards are to enable and encourage veterinarians to practice in the municipalities and to ensure that the appointees can keep abreast of modern work and can impart information on animal diseases. Each municipality in which a Board is established may pay annually to the Board a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and the Governor in Council may pay a like sum to the Board. The Board may appoint a suitable veterinarian and make regulations regarding the payment of the two thousand dollars (maximum) to him. It shall also prescribe the maximum fees that may be charged by the veterinarian for service rendered to any farmer in the municipality. The main idea is that no free service shall be rendered, but that a fee of perhaps two or three dollars shall be charged per call, plus the actual cost of drugs, vaccines, etc. and these fees shall be standard, whether the farm concerned is one or twenty miles away from the veterinarian's office.

It is obvious to all livestock men and to those having the interest of efficient veterinary service at heart, that this move is a really constructive one. The maximum of \$2,000.00 is paid provided that the veterinarian complies with the regulations, and each incumbent is subject to reappointment at stated intervals. In this way the veterinarian is assured that his travelling expenses will be adequately covered, that his living is assured and that the practice and teaching of preventive veterinary medicine will be mutually beneficial. It means that a sheep or pig worth fifteen dollars can have attention equal to that of a valuable dairy cow.

It appears to us that this move towards state veterinary medicine is one that should be considered very seriously by other provinces. If appointments are made carefully and if steps are taken to assure the veterinarians of opportunities to attend refresher courses and conventions, and to have veterinary literature available, we cannot see how the scheme can fail to provide immense benefits to every municipality concerned.

Farmers Meet in Regina

Visitors to the Annual Meetings of the Dairy Farmers and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture (reported on pages 19-21) were impressed more than anything else by the quality of the delegates.

Their discussions were serious, sober-minded and well-informed. These men knew their products, knew their problems and sought solutions intelligently.

There was seldom any display of seeking selfish advantage for agriculture at the cost of other groups. Occasionally fear was expressed that we might slip back into the pre-war conditions, but the temper of the discussions indicated that organized agriculture in this country was ready to fight for a better world.

Political Agricultural Policies

We present on page 2 statements of Agricultural policy by the three political parties. These have been received from an authoritative source in each party and can be taken as fully representative.

The Journal has gone to some trouble to secure these and to see that they did reflect a position as nearly official as possible. We offer them now, not in any partisan spirit, but as a basis for consideration and discussion so that farm people will be well informed when they come to cast their votes — as they will be called upon to do in the very near future.

Our Cover Picture

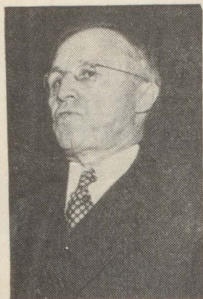
The building on the cover is "Glenaladale", a staff residence at the College, named after the birthplace of Sir William Macdonald. Photo by E. W. Crampton.

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Political Policies for Agriculture

The statements below, prepared exclusively for the *Journal*, outline the agricultural programmes of Canada's three major political parties.



Liberal

The spokesman for the Liberal policy points out that the position of a government is basically different from that of the opposition parties. Having

Mr. Gardiner. the responsibilities for administration, its policy is bound to be considered from day to day. The opposition parties can state policies, but the government is expected to show results. It cannot deal in promises, but its policy is reflected in its actions and it can be judged in the light of the results. With these facts in mind, the government policy may be summarized, in part, as follows: 1. The basic principle of this policy is stated to be the outright ownership of the farmers' land, home and facilities by the farmer, with freedom from debt at the earliest possible date after acquisition, all of which is facilitated by the following:

(a) The most complete and up-to-date information, designed to make our rural people the best informed in the world.

(b) Assistance in optimum land utilization and improvement.

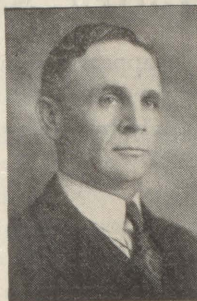
(c) Assistance in securing the best seed and breeding stock.

(d) Encouragement of co-operatives and government-ownership of facilities, in so far as is consistent with freedom from government control and dictation.

(e) The fostering of individual ownership through measures taken to increase the farmers' share of national income and his equity in his own business, of which has resulted in the highest farm income in history and annual increases since 1935 in his equity in land, home and machinery.

2. The greater stabilization of the industry, as promoted by the following and other measures:

(a) Provision of adequate storage



Progressive Conservative

Rehabilitation of Canadian agriculture is the prime aim of the comprehensive farm policy adopted by this party, explains Hon. John Bracken.

Here are the party's objectives for agriculture:

1. Equality for farmers in the Canadian economy.

2. Maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of the Canadian people.

3. Conservation, as well as development, of our greatest heritage — the storehouse of wealth in the upper foot of the nation's soil.

To bring about equality for the farmer in the nation's economy, this party intends to:

Remove fear of collapse of agricultural income and secure to the farmer a position of economic equality with others who render a comparable service in Canada's economy. Consult at all times with the farmer on problems of the industry and see that agriculture has representation on administrative as well as advisory boards. Appoint a minister and an under-secretary of agriculture who are trained in the practice of the industry. Co-ordinate production and marketing by providing a special foreign service for enlargement of markets for Canadian farm products. Appoint a board of livestock commissioners to regulate and direct all aspects of livestock marketing. Raise prices by increasing the demand for farm products. Expand Canada's export markets. Lower barriers to trade by setting up a special export agency and by developing a positive international programme for the exchange of commodities. Expand home markets by increasing the purchasing power of the nation. Provide a floor



C.C.F.

In a broad, rich new land like Canada, aided by the inventions of modern science, a stranger would expect a steady improvement in living conditions generally, but the fact is

Mr. Coldwell. that instead of improvement there has been stagnation, says Mr. Coldwell. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the value of farm land and facilities has actually declined by nineteen percent since 1921. Even now, in a country rich in men and materials, only one farm in five has electric light; one farm in three has a telephone; three farms in five have radios, one farm in five has refrigeration; only one farm in fourteen has a bathroom and only one farm in eight has central heating. In addition many farms have fallen into the hands of mortgage and loan companies.

The C.C.F. believes that proper nutrition for Canadians must be attained by proper economic planning in the public interest. The production of food-stuffs must be planned in accordance with social needs — not merely market demand. With this in mind, the party advocates certain basic proposals for the rehabilitation of Canadian agriculture.

First of all, there must be long-term planning for the agricultural industry by the farmers themselves working co-operatively, to map out comprehensive production and marketing programmes. Now, under the necessities of war, there has been haphazard planning of production and marketing and it has vastly improved output. Hence the lessons of wartime planning must be learned and what is good must be retained, re-adapted and improved, so that full production and parity prices can go forward in the post-war period. By parity prices is meant prices sufficient to return to the farmer his just

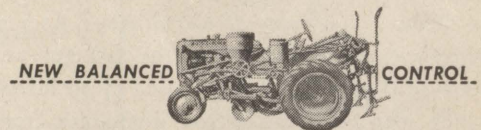
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AT Allis-Chalmers we believe in the farm as a way of life . . . in family-operated farms!

We are dedicated to the purpose of helping the American farmer become more independent, more successful . . . with home-owned and home-operated equipment that he can afford to buy, that he can operate at a profit, regardless of acreage.

Allis-Chalmers rubber-tired tractors and their companion tools and machines are designed, built and priced to attain this purpose.



Model C Hydraulically operated implements introduce "Balanced Control". Depth of penetration is exactly gauged. Planter and fertilizer attachments in a compact, streamlined unit integral with cultivator.

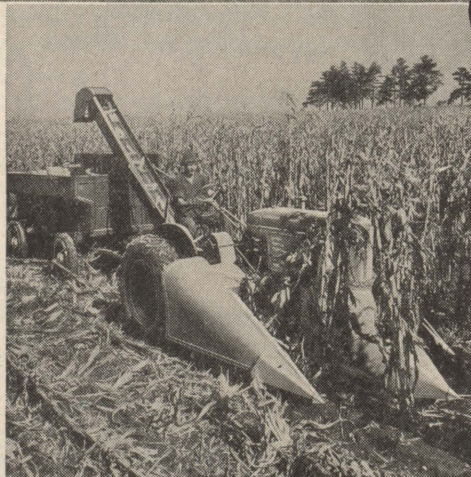
Above—Lapping furrows uphill with 2-Way Pick-up Plow



Model C — First SELF-GREASING Tractor

Sealed Reservoir bearings end daily greasing . . . eliminate the grease gun. Hundreds of pounds of grease and hours of time are saved in the life of the tractor.

Power-Controlled Tractor Implements respond instantly to the touch of a six-inch lever, a new type of precision control advanced by Allis-Chalmers. Your arm no longer aches from moving long levers by muscle power alone.

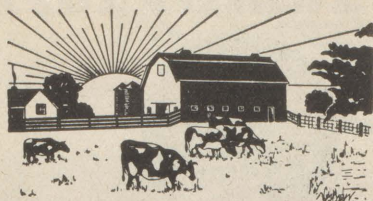


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Fits 4 Million Tractorless Farms — A complete power outfit priced within the reach of all family-size farms was first conceived by Allis-Chalmers. Model B Tractor with matched implements answers the dream of farmers still using horses or mules.



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Infectious Coryza (The Common Cold) in Chickens

By C. A. V. Barker

The term infectious coryza is merely another means of designating the occurrence of the common cold in chickens. The accompanying photo illustrates clearly one of the commonest occurring forms of this disease in chickens, the swollen appearance of the eye being very typical of an acute or severe case. Often both eyes are affected.

During the last three months many birds have been submitted to the Animal Pathology Laboratory for diagnosis, all showing symptoms similar to the bird in the photo. In the last flock of 900 birds in which this disease was diagnosed, there had been a loss of 50 birds, with 20 more in various stages of the disease.

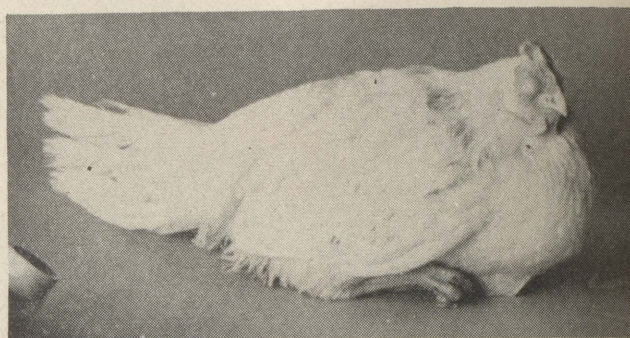
What is the cause of this disease? As a result of much investigational work during the last ten years, it is now believed that the disease is caused by an infectious organism which may be found in the discharges from the nose of an infected bird. By placing the discharges from the nose of an infected bird into the nose of a healthy bird it is possible to spread the disease.

How is the disease transmitted from bird to bird in the flock? Direct contact between diseased and healthy birds is the usual method, the discharges from the infected bird gaining entrance to the nasal passages of the healthy bird.

Are other fowl affected? It is possible to transmit the disease to turkeys, producing a disease similar to that in chickens.

Is the disease easily recognized in a flock? This disease very often starts as a simple cold with a slight nasal discharge, eventually disappearing without any complications. In other instances a more severe type of the disease shows the following symptoms:- diminished appetite, laziness or sluggishness, coughing and sneezing, swelling of the face and wattles, watering of the eyes and the swollen appearance of the face as noted in the photo. These swellings contain a thick, yellow pus-like material. Often the eyes are completely closed through swelling. Affected birds stand apart from the rest, hunched in appearance and showing no inclination to move.

Does the disease cause many deaths in affected birds? In some flocks up to 50% mortality may occur. The loss from decreased egg production and the development of culls may be greater than that due to deaths.



Can the affected birds be treated successfully: and what control measures should be taken? The affected birds may be treated by dropping a few drops of 4% silver nitrate or 15% argyrol solution into the nasal passages. The large swellings in connection with the eyes may be opened and irrigated with either of the above solutions. All affected birds should be removed from the flock at once and destroyed if severely affected, otherwise they may be isolated and treated. The impaired appetite may be stimulated by a change of feed. Increasing the Vitamin A content of the ration should be of value. The recovered birds may act as carriers of the disease producing organism, consequently they should not be introduced into a pen or flock where the disease has not occurred.

There should always be a search for conditions such as faulty sanitation and housing, poor ventilation and other factors which may delay recovery of affected birds or predispose others in the flock.

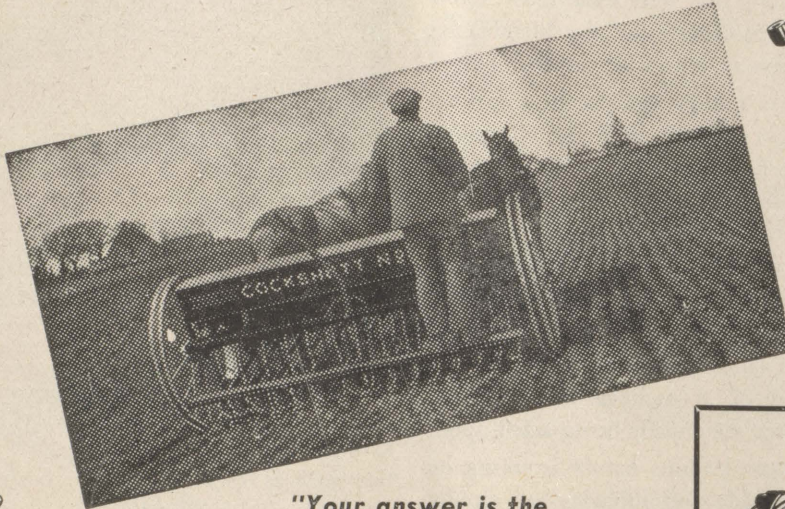
Live Stock Losses

In a report to the American Veterinary Medical Association at a recent convention, Dr. H. W. Jokemare made the following statement:

Four colts have to be born to raise two work horses: One third of all the pigs born die before maturity: 20 percent of all dairy calves die before reaching the production age: One fourth of the laying house pullets die prematurely.

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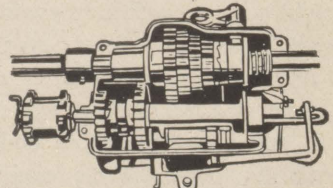
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THE No. 11 DRILL is built in 11-, 13- and 15-run sizes for Horse or Tractor use.

Land Use in the Maritimes

By R. C. Parent

What is being done to bring about a more efficient use of the land in the Maritime Provinces, to prevent erosion of soil from the old and well established farms along the river valleys, to rehabilitate the marshland areas and to drain the wet pockets in otherwise valuable fields?

In the first place various groups such as the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists and the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers have spent a good deal of time studying these problems and have presented reports to the proper governmental authorities. One report prepared by a joint committee of the C.S.T.A. and the C.S.F.E., N.B. Local is an exceptionally fine one and clearly indicates that forestry and agriculture should team up in effecting remedies for the misuse of land chiefly as it concerns new settlement and erosion control. A number of the recommendations of this committee are already being acted upon.

On many of the abandoned farms nature is taking its course and the neglected fields and hillsides are rapidly growing up with young spruce and fir trees. This is a very desirable feature as in many cases the farms in question are entirely unsuitable for the production of farms crops and should never have been cleared of trees.

The Experimental Farms Service chiefly through its Illustration Stations is setting the proper example in the laying out of suitable rotations on hilly farms and also in the establishment of permanent fertilized pastures on rough irregularly shaped and hilly fields. By the judicious use of barnyard manure, ground limestone and complete fertilizers it is possible to establish a pasture with a thick sod of grasses and clovers even on a steep hillside which in recent years grew little or nothing. Once a thick sod is established the hillsides will stand a great deal of heavy rains and washing without undue loss of soil. Plans are being developed for the establishment of one or more



An example of what can be done on a steep hillside with grass and clover. Ground limestone, barnyard manure and commercial fertilizer were all used in securing this stand.

special Illustration Stations where soil conservation practices such as terracing, contour farming, etc. will be studied.

In the marshland areas actual surveys have been conducted under the direction of a recently formed committee called the "Advisory Committee on Dykeland Rehabilitation". The Committee is working jointly under Dominion and Provincial auspices and some 100,000 acres of land are affected. The problem is an involved one and includes not only drainage problems but the control of tidal waters and the silting up of the drainage channels. The whole question of marshland rehabilitation has been thoroughly dealt with by Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of the Experimental Farms Service in an article to be found in the April issue of the Canadian Geographical Journal.

Under the direction of the above Commission, 5700 feet of new dykes were constructed in Albert Co., N.B. during the summer of 1944. Much more extensive work is planned for the future providing suitable heavy equipment can be secured.

The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture has a policy of aid for the drainage of wet areas in otherwise suitable fields. It covers underdrainage by tile drains and open ditch construction. The aid consists of a free drainage survey of the land, an estimate of the cost of the project, general supervision of the work and a refund of the transportation charges on tile from factory to nearest station. That the farmers of N.B. are interested and are taking advantage of the above policy is shown from the fact that during the past five years 118 farmers purchased more than 150,000 feet of drain tiles. For the making of open ditches the N.B. Department of Agriculture has secured a ditcher of special design. In 1944 this machine was used to construct fifty-two miles of open ditches on sixty-seven farms in Kings County.



A steep hillside denuded of trees — one of the chief causes of soil erosion.

(Continued on page 9)



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Engineering on the Farm

By L. G. Heimpel

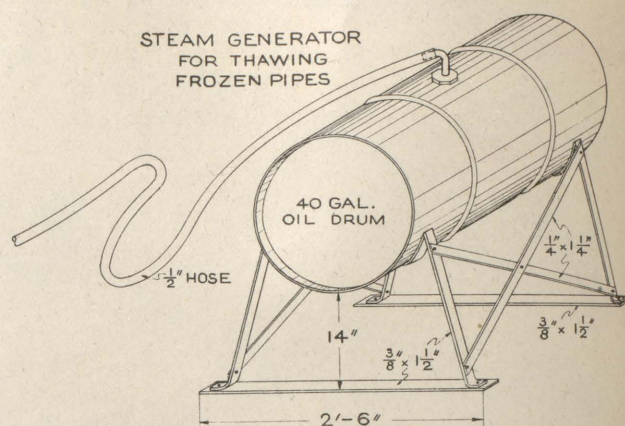
Thawing Frozen Water Pipes

When pipes in farm water systems freeze it is a serious matter, and often convenient means of thawing them out are not available. One of the best methods of thawing underground water pipes is by means of electric current. In towns and cities special outfits consisting of portable transformers can be connected to the city distribution lines and sufficient current run through the iron of the pipes to warm the line and melt the ice. Where power lines are not available, the use of a portable electric welding machine powered by a gas engine can be used for this purpose. Where local repair men have such machines available they are often put to very good use for this purpose.

However, it is possible to do a pretty good job of thawing water pipes buried under ground by means of a home made steam generator consisting of a 40 gallon oil drum on suitable supports with a fire built beneath the drum to make the water boil and generate steam. The drum is mounted so that a connection from one end of the drum or from the bung on the side is turned to the top. An elbow and a short piece of small piping is connected to the plug in such a way that any steam that is generated will be forced out through this opening. A small size garden hose, preferably of the half inch size, is then slipped over the end of the pipe and the outfit is ready for use. The end of the hose is run into any straight stretch of piping which is frozen. The steam will be forced down the hose and out of the end. When the frozen section is encountered, the ice will be melted and the hose can be pushed further along the pipe until the stoppage is removed.

Once frost has penetrated through the ground sufficiently deeply to permit piping to freeze, it is almost necessary to keep water moving in such pipelines in order to prevent them from freezing again. Where sections of pipeline are not buried underground deeply enough to prevent them from freezing, it is a good idea to cover the line a few feet wide with strawy manure in the fall of the year to prevent frost penetrating to the pipeline.

Many devices are used for thawing frozen pipes inside buildings, and any method which entails no fire hazard and does the job is satisfactory. However, the use of blow torches on water pipes in corners where there is danger of fire should be avoided. Very often the application of a small amount of heat near the frozen pipes will slowly thaw them out. For instance, a coal oil lantern placed near a frozen water pipe in the basement of a house was used to thaw out a section of frozen vertical water piping in one house. Where electric power is available, electric heaters can be used, and the writer has used a toaster placed near a water pipe for this purpose. The



Caution: have drum half full of water and do not allow it to boil dry. Metal sheets may be set against the sides of the frame to confine the heat of the fire.

heat from these devices will rise and follow the pipeline up through the wall spaces occupied by the line and within 20 minutes or half an hour water will be flowing. The use of electric heating units should be carefully guarded, however, to make sure that they are not placed too near inflammable material. In fact, someone should stay around to see that there is no danger of fire.

Another method of thawing frozen pipes, which can be practised where electric power is not available, is to wrap the pipe with cloth and set a pail beneath it and pour boiling water onto the cloth. The heat from the water often does the job even though the cloth is not placed at exactly the right spot.

Watch the Air Pressure in Rubber Tires

Probably the most common cause of much of the tire wear and failure on farm cars and tractors is under-inflation. Frequently farm automobiles are not used for a few days on end, particularly in fall and winter, and the air pressure is allowed to drop until tires begin to bulge noticeably under the weight of the car. Oftentimes cold weather is responsible for excessively low pressure due to the contraction of the air at low temperatures. Farmers are usually not equipped with pumps, but depend upon getting air at the filling station when they go to town, and even then, pressure of work often prevents them from taking the time to check the tires.

At the present time, with the rubber shortage, this is particularly poor economy and may result in serious damage to tires, which would otherwise run many more miles. Frozen roads and ice on roads are almost certain to cause rim bruises, side wall cracking, and breaks in the fabric of the tire as a result of too much flexing when cars are run over such roads in an under inflated condition. It is important, therefore, that tires be checked regularly and kept up to pressure in winter as well as in summer.

Farm tractors also should have tires kept up to correct pressure if best results and long tire life are to be secured. Where the front wheels of tractors are equipped with 4-ply tires, they should be inflated to from 28 to 30 pounds, and if the front wheels are 6-ply, they should carry 36 pounds regardless of the size of the tires. For rear tractor tires, no matter what the size, the minimum air pressure should be 12 pounds, except when plowing. For plowing the furrow wheel tire should be pumped up to 16 pounds pressure. Also, if wheel weights or liquid ballast is used on tractor tires, more air pressure should be carried. Again, tractors used for road hauling need more pressure in the rear wheels than for field work.

An air gauge is almost indispensable on a farm, and a good pump should also be kept on hand for emergencies. It is possible to get an engine tire pumping outfit or "spark plug pump", as it is sometimes called, from most of the rubber companies at a reasonable price, and where money is invested in a tractor on rubber, such an outfit should be owned on the farm. It can also be used for inflating many car or wagon tires, as well as the tractor tires.

LAND USE . . . (Continued from page 6)

A programme of Soil Surveys is being conducted jointly by the Dominion Experimental Farms Service and the Soil Departments of the Colleges and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. This is proceeding as rapidly as a limited staff will permit. The results from a completed survey will be of very great benefit to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry in planning their future policies.

If a more permanent and prosperous agriculture is to be developed in the Maritime Provinces, it is imperative first of all that its citizens, farmers and city people as well, be convinced that the conservation of the soil is the first and most important requirement — all others are secondary.



Young spruce and fir trees quickly become established on abandoned or worn out farms.

Pomological Secretary Resigns



Mr. J. Ed. Duchesne has resigned as French secretary of the Quebec Pomological Society after twenty years of faithful and efficient service. In this post he has made valuable contributions to the progress of apple production and marketing in this province and deserves the thanks of all farmers for his untiring efforts.

At the winter meeting of the Society Mr. Desmarais ex-general manager of the Co-operative Federee, acting on behalf of the members of the Society, presented Mr. Duchesne with a wrist watch as a small mark of the affection and esteem in which he is held. From now on Mr. Duchesne will devote all his time to his position with the Co-operative Federee.

There is a lack of clover seed in Quebec at the present time, but this lack may be more apparent than real, since many farmers have not yet delivered their stocks. Any seed still on the farms should be sold without delay, either to your local co-operative or to a seed merchant. Further delay may result in local seed coming into competition with imported stocks.



**"For results that
pay — feed the
PIONEER way"**

says Mr. Pioneer

237

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CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

A Charge to the New Co-op Director

by E. A. Stokdyk

in News for Farmer Cooperatives

You have been elected to a position of honor and trust by your fellow members.

As a Director you are responsible to all the members, not just to the members from a district or territory, even though you may have been nominated by the members of a given district.

When you act as a Director you must discard the member's coat and put on the director's cloak. In other words, the operations of the association are then your concern rather than your individual relations with the association as a member.

You are expected to discuss your views on policy matters at the Board meetings. When the Board adopts a policy it is the association's policy and you are expected to support it, even though you may disagree. If your disagreement is so strong that you can not support the policies adopted by the majority of the Board, you should resign.

As a Director you will be asked questions by the members. You are expected to inform them on general operations and policies. Be careful, however, not to disclose trade secrets or policies in the making. Refrain from committing yourself on future policies; they may not be adopted and you will be embarrassed if you had committed yourself.

If members wish to air their views, be a good listener.

If you feel they have cause for complaint, invite them to a Board meeting so that all the members of the Board will be informed and can take proper action.

Refrain from discussing the affairs of the association with employees other than the Manager unless you have been requested by the Board as a member of a committee to do so.

Do not attempt to use your position as a Director to obtain services not available to all members.

Study the duties and responsibilities of a Director. Learn the facts about the organization. Be sure you understand a proposition before acting. Curb emotion and apply reason to a knotty problem.

You will find that previous boards have made agreements and commitments which are binding upon the present directors. If these are unsatisfactory, attempt to have them revised by the parties to the agreements, but while the agreements are in effect abide by them.

Members expect you to protect their investment in the association. They will forgive you for many errors but not for going broke. Avoid becoming financially interested in any business or agency that has interests adverse to those of the association.

You will have a rich and valuable experience as a Director. Best wishes for success in your new undertaking.

Co-Operative Shipment of 30 Tons of Fowl

The co-operative societies of Maniwaki, Gracefield and Messines, County of Gatineau, shipped and sold on the Montreal market, during the month of November, more than 30 tons of killed fowl, mostly chickens and turkeys.

The fowl, carefully prepared according to market requirements, were sold at a profitable price.

These co-operative sales have contributed greatly to the expansion of the poultry industry in Northern Gatineau County during the past few years. District agronomist, J. W. Delaney, believes that next year several other groups of farmers will take advantage of the facilities offered to dispose of their poultry products.

Classification was in charge of Noé Hénault and Benoit Pontbriand, of the Federal Department of Agriculture; agronomists and provincial poultry instructors were responsible for grouping shipments and the above-mentioned co-operative societies looked after the sales.

Quebec's Part

The Province of Quebec received through the Federal Assistance Plan for Grain Transportation, \$10,919,431.26 since October 1st, 1941 to March 31st, 1944. During the same period, Ottawa paid all Canadian farmers \$30,634,667.67 in subsidies of this kind. By this plan, transportation is paid on all grains grown in the West and feed rations derived from western wheat going from Fort William to Port Arthur to points East, in Canada, going from Calgary or Edmonton, to British Columbia. This policy, which has been in force since October 1941, has been prolonged indefinitely.

Co-Operative Development

The Agricultural Co-operative Society, of Rivière-du-Loup, has just completed the building of a large warehouse close to the station. Buying and selling operations have already been started and there shortly will be a potato grader at the growers' disposal. A registered egg sorting station will also be organized within a short time.

Market Comments

A new record was established in the number of live stock marketed in 1944. It is interesting to compare the expansion in numbers of live stock marketed during the war years. In inspected slaughter all classes of live stock record increases in 1944 over 1939 with the exception of calves. In this class the reduction was not great. Cattle numbers were over one-half more in 1944 than in 1939, sheep over one fifth more numerous and hogs almost two and a half times as many.

Some discussions of bonuses and subsidies has been in evidence during the winter meetings. It has been pointed out that the great majority of consumers are unaware of the proportion of their expenditure on food being carried by bonuses and subsidies. Consumers consider those bonuses and subsidies as hand-outs to farmers. Farmers fear that these subsidies and bonuses will fail in the post-war period. It has been suggested that a campaign of education is necessary to explain that these subsidies and bonuses are not hand-outs to farmers, but really consumers' subsidies to prevent puncturing price ceilings.

Trend in Prices

	1944 Jan. \$	1944 Dec. \$	1945 Jan. \$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	12.18	12.08	12.13
Cows, good, per cwt.	8.62	8.45	8.75
Cows, common, per cwt.	6.73	6.40	6.40
Canners and cutters, per cwt.	5.33	4.90	5.05
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	15.25	14.36	15.25
Veal, common, per cwt.	14.18	11.18	12.77
Lambs, good, per cwt.	11.42	13.00	12.42
Lambs, common, per cwt.	9.92	6.40	6.11
Bacon hogs, B.1, dressed, per cwt.	17.15	17.50	17.75
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.35	0.35	0.35
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21
Eggs, Grade A, large, per doz.	0.37	0.37	0.35½
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	0.27	0.25	0.27
Chickens, dressed, milk fed, A. per lb.	0.35	0.34	0.35
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, Extra Fancy, per box	3.70	3.25	3.50
Potatoes, Quebec, No. 1, per 75 lb. bag			
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00

Successful Operations of Cheese Factory

The Cheese factory of the Co-operative Society of Luceville, Rimouski, had a highly successful year in 1944, all its cheese having been classified No. 1. 1875 cheeses scored 94 points and 1369 others scored 93 points. Cheese-maker Joseph Dubé is a well-known expert who was awarded the highest trophies on Canadian Cheese at Belleville, Ont. Luceville farmers are making a fine reputation for themselves both within the Province as well as outside, by the excellence of their dairy products.

Hull Farm Co-Operative

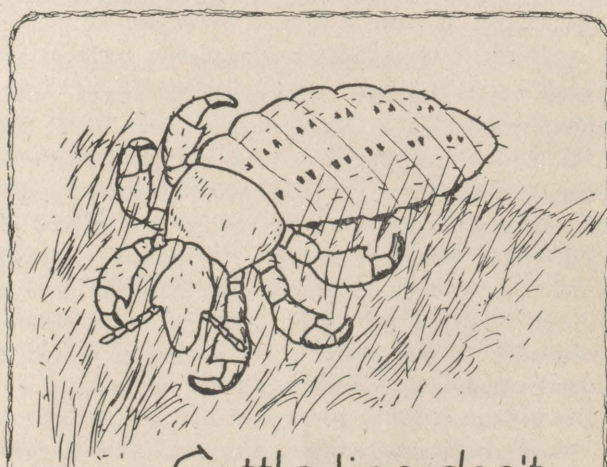
The Hull Farm Co-operative, founded in 1941, recently held its annual meeting and now has a membership of 148 shareholders.

At the close of its fiscal year, this co-operative had assets amounting to \$27,083.68, with a net surplus of \$4,627.31. From the beginning, this society had an accumulated surplus of \$8,823.16; its paid-up capital is \$5,450.

These are most encouraging figures, their importance being stressed by the sales of the past 13 months amounting to \$88,018.36, into which enter mashes and feed-grain, commercial fertilizers, seeding, mowing-machine cord, fence wiring and other essential farm products.

Future projects under study at the annual meeting were: the erection of a grain elevator, and the grinding and mixing of balanced feed. Should these projects be realized, the co-operative anticipates that business will be tripled and services multiplied at advantageous prices, all of which shall be beneficial not only to the shareholders themselves, but the farming class as a whole shall participate in the beneficial effects of the improvements made.

The 1944-45 Board of Directors now stands as follows: Messrs. H. Vipond, President; Alex. Richard, Vice-President; Directors: Messrs. Ligori Alari, Lionel Vinette and A. Jamieson. Mr. L. Beauregard the Manager and Mr. B. Bonnier, Agronomist, Secretary for the Board of Directors.



Cattle lice don't
need Ration Coupons.
They get their rations
just the same, unless
you prevent them.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

Pomologists Hold Annual Meeting

Biting winds and below-zero weather did not keep many members of the Quebec Pomological Society from the winter meeting, held at the Queen's Hotel in Montreal on January 24th and 25th. The sessions in both the French and the English sections were well attended and the Spanish Room was comfortably filled for the general meetings and for the annual banquet, at which the guest speaker was that well-known friend of the society, Wm. Anderson of Shoreham, Vt.

President Emilien Faille opened the series of meetings with a welcome to all members. He reported a membership in the society of over 1000 and was pleased to record steady progress in growing and marketing the apple crop in Quebec. He stated that the Society had received a grant of \$5,000.00 from the Québec Department of Agriculture toward the construction of a modern cold storage plant at Macdonald College with other contributions of varying amounts from sundry commercial firms. He also claimed that the losses incurred in marketing last year's crop of Fameuse would have been avoided had suitable advertising been prepared, and mentioned that a proposal would be submitted during the meetings for raising funds to support such a campaign.

The Variety Committee appointed last year to study Quebec conditions and recommend the most suitable varieties consists of H. R. Murray, chairman, D. S. Blair, P. O. Roy, Noel Dore, Bob Reid and N. Nussey. This committee, reporting progress, noted that McIntosh is still our outstanding variety, but that we are in need of a good winter variety in addition. To partially meet this situation the committee recommended Cortland, and this proposal was sustained in the discussion which followed presentation of the report. There is need in Quebec for properly conducted variety trials and a nursery where the newer varieties could be propagated and tested.

No recommendations were made concerning the newer varieties, the committee preferring to wait until more information becomes available after these have been thoroughly tested in growers' orchards.

In recommending percentage plantings of the presently popular varieties the committees divided the orchards of Quebec into two groups: Frelighsburg and surrounding district and the remaining districts such as Hemmingford, Franklin Centre, St. Hilaire, Rougement, Abbotsford, etc. Their suggestions, based on a 2000-tree orchard, are as follows:

FRELIGHSBURG DISTRICT				OTHER DISTRICTS			
McIntosh	50%	or	1000 trees	50%	or	1000 trees	
Cortland	20%	"	400 "	15%	"	300 "	
Lobo	15%	"	300 "	10%	"	200 "	
Atlas	10%	"	200 "	5%	"	100 "	
Joyce	5%	"	100 "	5%	"	100 "	
Melba			"	10%	"	200 "	
Crimson Beauty, etc.			"	5%	"	100 "	

Crimson Beauty was recommended as the best early variety, stress being laid on the importance of having young trees. Two others, Close and U.S.D.A. Seedling are under observation and show promise, though the former is very susceptible to fireblight. The committee did not agree that Melba is overplanted, but raised the question of superior quality of fruit from younger trees, which necessitates the continued use of this variety in orchards which are reasonably close to the market. Lawfam was considered questionable; it does well on certain soils and it was suggested that it be tried out on a small scale before larger plantings are made. Hume is an excellent variety of high quality, but definite information about its hardiness is still lacking.

The report closed with an invitation to growers to visit the experimental orchard at Macdonald College, where a very good collection of new varieties are planted for observation as they are introduced. At the present time the collection consists of representatives (in most cases four trees each) of twenty-nine varieties. Information about the performance of the various varieties in storage was also promised once the new cold storage plant at the College is in operation.



At the head table of the Pomological Society banquet. Wm. Anderson, Emilien Faille, Roswell Thomson.

Packing and Storing Discussed

Fred Browne of the C.E.F. talked about containers, pointing out that the crate is still the best container for apples that has yet been devised for general use. He stressed the need for a "consumer's" package, one in which the fruit would reach the consumer in the most attractive condition. Among these are the one-peck package, packed four to a carton, and the half-bushel cardboard carton. These are quite satisfactory provided reasonable care is taken in handling and make a package with a high sales appeal to retail customers. The use of cellophane bags had given promise, but lack of materials made it necessary to shelve this method for the time being. It was emphasized that these special packs are most suitable for the Fancy or Extra Fancy grades.

Lucien Laporte gave a brief outline of the main recommendations of the spray programme for the coming season. A more detailed spray schedule will be available later. Prof. Wm. R. Cole of the State College of Massachusetts described various types of farm cold storage installations, with particular reference to the needs of apple growers located at some distance from commercial cold storage plants. Many of the storage houses he described were illustrated on lantern slides. He favoured the use of sheet cork insulation rather than ground cork placed between the walls, and thought the spray system was superior to the overhead coil type, though the former requires more attention if temperature and humidity are to be properly controlled.

Marketing Committee

The report of this committee showed a substantial increase in apple production for Canada as a whole, with a slight decrease in Quebec as compared with last year. The estimated production by province is:

	1943		1944
Nova Scotia	4,846,200 bu.		5,406,000 bu.
New Brunswick	330,000 "		270,000 "
Quebec	911,000 "		900,000 "
Ontario	2,371,800 "		2,411,400 "
British Columbia	4,433,200 "		7,500,000 "

The Canadian price for apples has been maintained through action of the Federal Government, which has taken care of the surplus every year since 1939. This year Canada shipped 1,250,000 bushels to the United States, 500,000 boxes and 160,000 barrels to Great Britain. The balance of the crop that could not be exported as fresh fruit, over and above home consumption, was processed under Government assistance. The total so handled this year was 4,541,803 bushels. An important outlet for disposal of the small apples was the permit to pack fortified apple juice and during the year the Rougemont plant produced over 160,000 gallons, fortified to well over the minimum standard with vitamin C, making this juice as high in vitamin C content as orange or grapefruit juice.

The committee in its report described the very effective advertising campaign carried on by apple growers in other parts of the continent, and suggested that an intensive

campaign be organized in Quebec. They recommended that funds for this purpose be secured by means of a tax of 1 cent per bushel levied on all apples sold for the fresh fruit trade. A really effective campaign every year, they felt, would greatly stimulate retail trade and so increase the market for fresh fruit.

It was hoped that before the next harvest season provision would be made for the necessary inspection during the packing season, and that a new modern food market would soon be established in Montreal.

The feature of the year's production, stated the committee, was the larger crop of Fameuse in relation to McIntosh. Marketing of the former was complicated by a lower price and competition from poor quality McIntosh from British Columbia which, arriving too ripe, had to be sold immediately and were moved to country points where Fameuse are usually sold. The report also mentioned the action of the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board in stopping shipments of Gravensteins last fall which had ripened too fast to arrive on the market in suitable condition. This action prevented overloading of the market with ripe Gravensteins which would have depressed the price of Quebec apples just as McIntosh sales were beginning.

Resolutions

Several important proposals were contained in the report of the Resolutions Committee. The Federal Government was asked to name a committee to plan the marketing of the Canadian apple crop each year. With regard to the competition of the Ontario peach crop with early Quebec apples the Dominion Inspection Service was asked to prohibit the use of red netting to cover the baskets and to take stringent measures to control brown rot in the peach crop. The Agricultural Prices Support Board was asked to establish a system of import permits which would control imports of fruit at times when the local supply was sufficient to supply the market, and it was suggested that complete weather forecasts, with storm, hail or frost warnings, be broadcast. The Dominion Horticulturist was asked to take steps to test out, in various parts of the province as well as at Ottawa, the new varieties recommended from time to time by the Variety Committee.

Considerable discussion took place concerning the proposed tax for advertising. It was finally decided to have a vote taken of all producing members of the Society, to show whether or not the proposal was favoured by the majority. The ballot will be taken, by mail, as soon as possible.

Officers Elected

Emilien Faille was re-elected president of the Society and Lucien Laporte was named to replace Ed. Duchesne, retiring French secretary. G. A. Baillargeon was elected a director to replace Ed. Bienvenue; all other officers and committee members were re-elected.

Save the Chicks

The Quebec Federation of Certified Hatcheries warns all poultry men to do their utmost to reduce chick mortality this season. Here are ten rules which, if followed, will cut down losses substantially.

1. Buy chicks from a breeder or hatchery that uses eggs only from Pullorum free stock.
2. Buy chicks from a source close enough home that the chicks are not too long on the road.
3. See that the houses in which the chicks are to be brooded have been thoroughly cleaned, scrubbed and disinfected.
4. See that the chicks are properly brooded—never over heated or chilled.
5. Have the brooder house sufficiently far from the old stock so that the chicks never come in contact with either the old stock or their surroundings.
6. Raise the chicks on clean ground over which no old stock has run for at least a year.
7. Do not allow the person who is handling the layers to tend the chicks. If this is impossible then insist that he use rubbers before going into the brooder house or onto the chick ranges.
8. Do not allow strangers, especially those who are keeping poultry, to go into the flock, without first putting on a clean pair of rubbers.
9. Remove any ailing chick as soon as it is noticed and do not put it back in the flock even after it has apparently recovered.
10. Get the chicks onto good green range as early as possible and see that this range condition is continued throughout the growing period.

Buy Quebec-Hatched Chicks

The Quebec Federation of Certified Hatcheries urges poultry breeders to make their purchases of chicks through their nearest local certified hatchery if they want to be sure of quality and satisfaction.

Certified hatcheries in Quebec, either co-operatives or privately owned, are in a position to offer guarantees which cannot be found elsewhere. These hatcheries use only eggs from selected flocks, headed by R.O.P. sires, and all eggs for hatching purposes come from birds free of pullorum disease, Quebec hatcheries are more rigidly controlled than those in any other province, this supervision extending to over 96% of the total chick production for the province.

During 1944, more than 900,000 chicks were bought from sources outside the province. The Federation points out that chicks brought in from outside are often of poor quality, may carry infectious diseases and may arrive in a weakened condition, particularly when they come considerable distances. Poultry breeders are urged to fill their needs locally whenever possible.

Hon. Elie Again Heads Belgian Breeders

The Belgian Horse Breeders' Association re-elected Hon. Antonio Elie President at its recent annual meeting. Other officers elected were R. Ste. Marie, vice-president; A. Delisle, secretary; J. A. Boissonnette, G. Marsan, Jos. Heli, Rolland Pigeon, Philippe Toupin, R. F. Robert, A. Nichols, M. Joubert, E. Brunelle and Gustave Toupin, directors. Fourteen local syndicates are affiliated with the provincial association.

The chief item of business taken up at the meeting was the classifications of stallions, and a resolution was adopted which would deny permits to all reproducers classified "C". The Association has also asked the Rural Economics Service to undertake a survey to determine just what type of horse is in the greatest demand on Quebec farms. This information will be of great value in planning any long-term breeding policy.

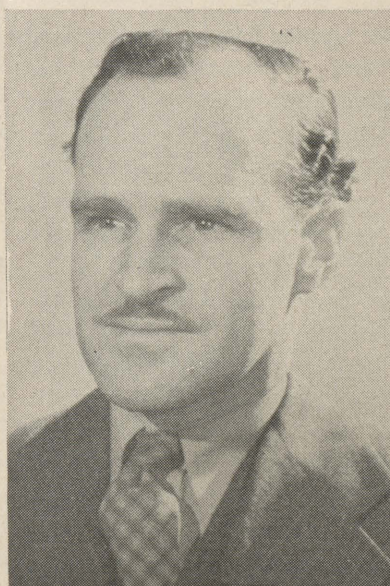
Labour Board Helps Farmers

During 1944 the Farm Labour Board placed 3,480 persons in farm jobs, thus filling 90% of all requests for help received from farmers. Through the same channel 3,898 persons were placed in jobs in slaughter houses and in other industries related to agriculture.

Farmers requiring farm help for 1945 are asked to make their needs known as early as possible. Write to the Farm Labour Board, 90 St. Joseph St., Quebec, or 31 St. James St. W., Montreal.

Total butter production in Quebec during 1944 was 82,094,062 pounds, a decrease of 4.1% as compared with 1943. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 60,684,166 pounds, 25.3% ahead of last year.

In Quebec, the output of first-grade cheese declined slightly (1.34%) but the output of 94 score cheese increased by 4.71%. On the other hand, production of 93 score cheese declined 8.2%.



Mr. Lucien Laporte, B.S.A. (Oka), M.Sc. (Cornell) has been appointed French secretary of the Quebec Pomological Society, succeeding Mr. Duchesne. He is attached to the Montreal office of the Plant Protection Division and is in charge of the orchard spray service for the province.

Milk Foundation for Montreal

The chief item of business passed at the recent meeting of the Montreal Milk Producers Association was the decision to establish a Milk Foundation in Montreal. The purpose of the Foundation will be to work to secure an increase in consumption of milk in Montreal and will be supported by funds raised by a levy of 1 cent on each 100 pounds of milk delivered to the Foundation, the distributors contributing a similar amount. Such a scheme is working very successfully in Toronto and other Canadian cities, and in Britain and the United States. A large part of the funds will be spent for advertising.

All officers were re-elected for another term. They are identified in the accompanying photo.



Officers of the Montreal Milk Producers Association. Seated: W. E. Poulin, John K. Dickson, vice-president, J. P. Beauchemin, president, W. W. Moore, secretary-manager. Standing: A. D. MacDougall, F. Godfrind, David Black, W. L. Carr, P. D. McArthur, H. Hebert.

Blueberry Crop Down

The blueberry crop in Quebec in 1944 was only about one-third as large as in 1943. Forest fires, drought and late frosts affected production in nearly all districts where this crop is harvested, particularly in the Abitibi-Temiscamingue district, where the crop was only 4% of last year's.

The Lake St. John-Chicoutimi district is still the most important centre of production and supplies about 60% of the total crop. This year, the Charlevoix-Saguenay district ranked second. The total value of the crop is estimated at \$1,296,821.00, about half the value in 1943, but prices paid to pickers reached an all-time high average of 19½ per pound. The price was 12.8 cents in 1943 and 9.2 cents in 1942.

The cow is a domestic animal all covered with leather. Her tail which hangs at the end, has a brush in order to shoo off flies, or else they would fall in the milk. The head is in front, and has horns growing on each side and allows room for mouth. The horns are used for fighting and the mouth to roar with. When the food is good she gives good milk, but when it thunders she goes sour.

New Egg Grading Stations in Lake St. John

Operations began this month in eight newly-established egg grading stations in the Lake St. John district, at St. Joseph d'Alma, Albanel, Roberval, St. Félicien, Normandin, St. Jerome, Hebertville Station and Chicoutimi. Buildings have been acquired and a staff has been trained, and steps have been taken to find markets for the local egg surplus.

The prime mover in this new development was the District Agronome, L. Langevin, and at the final organization meeting there were present C. E. Benoit, representing the Department, N. Hénault, federal representative, H. Bois, inspector of co-operatives, and others.

Beekeeping in Abitibi

Beekeepers are doing well in Abitibi. For the past few years, statistics show an average production of 91 pounds per colony. Beekeepers have increased 50%, with hives up 22%. American or European Foul Brood are unknown in Abitibi and this district is the only place that boasts of a Beekeepers' Syndicate. There are now three of them organized with a fourth one in formation at Versan.

Promotion for Mr. Noé Hénault

The Federal Department of Agriculture announces the appointment of Mr. Noé Hénault as Chief Inspector of Poultry Products for the Province of Quebec, replacing Mr. Abel Raymond, deceased. Mr. Hénault has been a poultry expert in the Federal Poultry Division, for years. He is highly qualified to fill the position assigned to him and will fully deserve the same confidence as was accorded his predecessor by Quebec poultrymen. Federal and Provincial technical agriculturists are working in close collaboration towards the progress of agriculture in Quebec.



Federal and Provincial sheep fieldmen who attended a short course at Macdonald College last month.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

We are certainly getting plenty of snow to date. There was one real spring thaw a short time ago but it ended in a snowstorm that replaced it all. Since then our supply has been added to quite frequently. Now it is seriously hampering winter labours in the woods. Stanley and I tried to get some logs that were cut before the last storm but we had to shovel them all out. The horses cannot accomplish very much either unless you are hauling all the time on one road. One of mine has the disposition of a bull-dozer and doesn't want to stop or turn out for anything. If she also had the strength and equipment of one, she would certainly make all roads straight through the woods. Lacking that capacity, it often is necessary to choose the path of least resistance even if it is longer and full of turns. However, it is nice to have plenty of energy for the task ahead if you have some intelligence to direct it. I try to furnish that but sometimes the turns are shorter than I think or my timing is faulty. But, somehow, we usually get through without cutting the young growth that future generations will need, not only for fuel and timber but also for water reservoirs.

Sometimes we see people with the same sort of disposition. They may accomplish quite a bit but they usually waste a lot of energy in the doing. Sooner or later they run up against something they wish they had turned out for. Hitler was one of them for we must admit that he accomplished a great deal whether or not we admire the accomplishments themselves. But right now he probably has an idea that he over-estimated his ability and wishes that he had stuck to hanging paper. He might have fallen from his ladder but it wouldn't have been far to the floor. Now when he falls, he won't hit the floor because the rope around his neck will be too short.

On the other hand, it doesn't always pay to take the path of least resistance. It may be easier at the moment but

harder later on or the returns may be less. That's why it is so hard to get co-operatives going. It takes some extra work for someone at first and that work has to be done without pay. Even those who have to do no more about it than to sign their names four or five times, feel as if it might be easier just to let things drift.

The Film Board show on South America showed what happens when things just drift along as they have for five hundred years or more. Down there it's going to take a lot of energy to get things on the right track. And it doesn't seem as if the people themselves could ever do it because their way of living has robbed them of the ability to try for better things or even the desire to. However, we can't blame it all on them when corn is so cheap that they burn it instead of coal while we get along without the corn we might use.

What really bothers us more right now is getting along without the bran and shorts we would like to use and feeding FLOUR that other people badly need to our stock in order to get any mill-feeds. For that old problem is right back with us and many of us have the feeling that it is going out of the country no matter how many facts and figures are presented to show that it isn't. And we can't blame the local retailers, law or no law, for they certainly cannot take flour to get mill-feeds unless they can sell the flour. It is also aggravating to read that the protein situation is so much improved that dealers can mix any protein level feed they wish when we can't get any proteins for home mixing. There is some oil-cake but no brewer's grain or distiller's to be had. Either the government is behind on the supply situation or dealers are taking advantage of the war situation to force the use of ready-mixed feeds.

It is to be hoped that the fertilizer supply will not turn out the same way. Dealers can now go back to the old formulas but that won't do any good if we can't get the goods. However, we do need the old formulas, since soil tests show a need for more potash in

our district. This year we shall not put manure on our grain but use a 2-12-10 fertilizer to get more potash. Last year, with only 2-12-4 available, we got better results from light manuring with 0-14-7 fertilizer.

The recent rise in hog prices was a surprise because we didn't expect market fluctuations at present. However, it was a pleasant surprise for we had ten ready to go. With six A's and four B-1's they gave us 10c on the rail with shipping charges deducted. But even at that we'd keep less if we had to feed all commercial mixtures.

Pithy Pickings

by F. S. Thatcher

"Consumption of food and clothing (in the U.S.) greatly increased during 1941 and 1942 by reason of the fact that millions of families for the first time in years had enough money to buy the better types of food and clothing."

The production of food on North American farms has increased 30% since 1939 based on average production for 1942 and 1943. The greatest increases have been in the production of edible oils, meat, and poultry products.

Good farmers as a class are proved (statistically) to have these dominant qualities: "... a tradition of hard work, a willingness to make sacrifices for the good of others, and a tradition of constructive, diversified agriculture."

"Soil erosion and human erosion are so closely associated that neither can be studied adequately without the other."

The total output of the smaller, inadequate farm of the U.S. in 1940 amounted to \$397 per farm worker, per annum, compared with \$1,314 per worker in the better farming areas.

The "root of all our economic confusion . . . is the obsession . . . with price theory".

"The goal of economic strategy must be a redistribution of income and an increase in consumer purchasing power".

The decline of the Near East (Palestine, Egypt, Syria) was due to man-made devastation and neglect: . . . "Productivity depends today as in ancient times upon the care and protection given the land."

Great achievements, "can be attained only when the human spirit is fired by an ordeal which reaches beyond the individual to the group and on into the future."

"If you are provided decent homes, good nutrition and satisfactory economic conditions, physicians could more frequently relegate their stethoscopes to their back pockets."

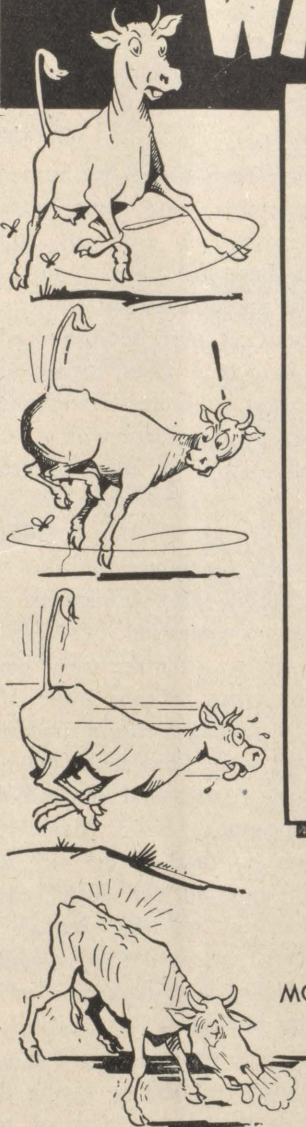
A new means of testing for soil fertility is offered by using a mold, *Aspergillus niger*, as a test plant since it is found to have the same mineral requirement as crop plants except for calcium and boron.

A new "B" vitamin (folic acid) is described as being active in causing the disappearance of cancer in mice.

A special paste made from pressed milk has been used in Russian hospitals to heal wounds which had not responded to various other medical treatments.

At least 600,000 cases of Canadian shell eggs are to be exported to Britain before April 30, 1945, and every surplus egg of suitable grade and size (Grade A Large and Grade A Medium only) will be required to fill the contracts, states the Dominion Department of Agriculture. From now on, many registered egg stations will be putting up a complete export pack in their own premises at the request of carlot assemblers. It is now clear that the future of the poultry industry in Canada is largely dependent upon the satisfaction and reputation that may be established on the current shipment of eggs. If the eggs arrive in Britain in good condition and of the quality represented, a long step will have been taken towards insuring a market in the future.

Fight the WARBLE FLY



WHAT TO USE: Any commercial warble fly wash.

WHEN TO USE: Treat first in early Spring when the grubs start to drop.

HOW TO USE: Follow directions on package. Apply to warbles with stiff brush or fingers. Rub in well.

WHERE TO OBTAIN MATERIALS: Consult nearest District Agriculturist or Municipal Authority.

COST per animal per treatment should not exceed 2 cents.

SAVINGS in beef, milk and hides may average as much as 5 dollars per animal.

IS THIS WORTH A LITTLE EFFORT?

**CANADA NEEDS
MORE BEEF
MORE MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
MORE LEATHER WITHOUT GRUB HOLES
and YOU can use MORE MONEY!**

SCIENCE SERVICE, DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA
HON. JAMES G. GARDINER, MINISTER

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TO STOP COUGHS MATHIEU'S SYRUP

**IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD
ON SALE EVERYWHERE**

LIBERAL . . . *(Continued from page 2)*

and refrigeration facilities through increased grants.

(b) Encouragement of the industrial utilization of farm products to an extent never before contemplated.

(c) The first practical form of crop assistance which could be termed insurance ever brought into being.

(d) Reduction of cost of farm credits and new plans for extending credits established.

(e) Marketing agreements resulting in increased returns, together with programmes for soil surveys, resettlement, water conservation, irrigation, rural electrification and a liberal form of assistance to returned men and others who wish to farm.

3. The advocacy of removal of all barriers to the exchange of their surpluses with others and, furthermore, the support of such policies by "floor price" legislation.

4. Through these and other policies, including the new family allowance scheme, the means are provided to give the farmer independent title to his own land and the means of retaining it, free from complicated controls, which would make his position dependent upon government action, rather than on personal initiative.

5. As a result of the foregoing, it is contended by the present government that this programme is now doing or has already accomplished, both provincially or federally, what others say they would do if elected to office, that furthermore a greater proportion of the national revenue has always been spent on these agricultural services than other parties have been prepared to spend and that this policy will be continued.

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE

price below which the returns for farm products will not be allowed to fall. Inaugurate a programme for the better utilization of the land. Guarantee fair prices for the producers of the nation's food. Reduce production costs by curbing combines in restraint of trade. Im-

prove marketing methods by studying markets and costs, control price spreads, clarify the position of co-operatives with respect to taxation and savings and promote the practice of co-operative marketing. Assure the agricultural population of all the essentials of the Canadian standard of living. Maintain food reserves by encouraging the cold storage facilities for perishable products. Bear carrying charges on stored food reserves. Provide proper credits to farmers and to co-operatives and assure additional credit institutions especially equipped to serve agriculture. Survey and classify all lands so that the most efficient cropping practices may be developed. Re-adjust farm land debts. Extend agricultural research. Increase transportation efficiency by the creation of a fully integrated system of communication to render the cheapest and best service possible. Provide vocational training for rural youth. Guarantee the preservation of the family farm. Implement a plan for soil conservation. Enlarge rural health services to make them equal to those of urban centres. Improve rural living by helping to bring modern conveniences to the farm at the lowest possible cost. Assist rural communities to pay educational costs. Manage farm surpluses so that prices will not be unduly depressed nor delay caused in the feeding of the human race. Strengthen agricultural organization by decentralizing administration and controls, by promoting local consideration of local problems, by provision of adequate financing, and by giving the industry itself a large share of responsibility in working out its own salvation.

C.C.F.

proportion of the national income and bearing a proper relationship to the prices of commodities which he must buy.

Secondly, international trade must be promoted and expanded through planning, under Export and Import Boards, and by agreements of bulk purchase and sale. This means, of course, our willingness and ability to accept desirable

imports in exchange — something that is difficult to achieve under capitalism.

Thirdly, a vast programme of rural housing is required. In some parts of Canada there are what might be described as "rural slums", as menacing as those in our cities; and, apart from new buildings, it is estimated that two out of every five farm buildings need repair. Public endeavour must key-note this programme. And for these homes and farms there must be a vast programme of rural electrification.

Fourthly, if our people are to be healthy and happy in the rural areas, we must provide an extensive national system of health services, paid for out of the national exchequer.

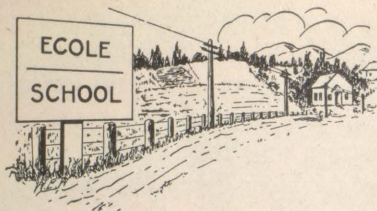
Fifthly, there must be cheap credit facilities. Interest rates must be service costs only. Credit unions, on a co-operative basis, will help, but may not be established quickly enough to meet the immediate situation.

Sixthly, we need careful soil surveys for the protection of our most valuable national asset. Reforestation, water conservation, irrigation and crop insurance must follow.

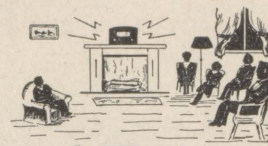
Seventhly, the C.C.F. seeks to encourage, in every way, the development of the co-operative movement, for co-operative ownership and operation are essentially extensions of democracy into the economic sphere. When the war ends, there will be machines and factories that should be used for the establishment of co-operative societies engaged in the manufacture of many commodities, including farm machinery.

The above infers security of possession of the soil to those who work the land. The policies of full production and parity prices can reduce farm debt and promote the secure ownership of the family farm, but for some time to come there must be legislation preventing foreclosure and eviction and providing for the proper adjustment of accumulated debt.

Finally, we must reverse the trend towards the urban centres by instituting policies that will make life in the rural areas pleasant, prosperous and attractive.



LIVING AND LEARNING



Farmer's Parliament

A Report of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture Annual Meeting

By R. Alex Sim

The annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture is, in a sense, a legislature or parliament where the representatives of farmers from all Canada meet, deliberate and decide on policies for agriculture.

There, policies are presented and debated upon in the form of resolutions. They are subsequently rejected or adopted, often after numerous amendments have been welded on. These resolutions provide the Board of Directors with a broad general policy, which it may follow. The resolutions may be presented to the Board by any member body. Often there are duplications, and the resolutions committee must carefully combine them to represent the best thought of all. At Regina, the convention was held in the large ball-room of Hotel Saskatchewan, equipped with long tables and a public address system. At the centre table the Board sat. To them was reserved the right to move and second resolutions, and to vote. The delegates were free to speak to the resolutions, but not to vote. In theory all delegates are represented through a Board member, and in practice this is so for any province with a representative Federation of Agriculture. The Board, however, meets several times a year and may take action independent of resolutions passed at the annual meeting. The Board is the executive group which instructs the staff at head-quarters in its activities.

Such, in brief, is the machinery of Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

The Regina Program

The Regina meeting began on Thursday afternoon, January 18th, and closed at noon on Saturday, January 20th. The meeting was opened by the president, H. H. Hannam, with the delivery of the President's address, and the report of the secretary, Colin Groff. This was followed by an address from the Minister of Agriculture, The Hon. Jas. G. Gardiner. The Hon. J. Gordon Taggart, new chairman of the Agricultural Prices Support Board, was also present, to explain the operation of price floors machinery. On Thursday evening, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool tendered a complimentary banquet to the delegates. Dr. H. R. Tolley, from the United States Department of Agriculture, was the special speaker.

"There is only one future policy for Canadian agriculture, and that is one of production for known markets", declared Agriculture Minister Gardiner. "The greater part of our market is at home but, if we are to be prosperous, we must export, principally to Great Britain and the United States. Both are hard traders, and we must be prepared to exchange our products for theirs". He called for a common medium of exchange and removal of trade restrictions between these three powers — extending this arrangement to others would also be beneficial. The home market is also important, went on Mr. Gardiner, and this can only be maintained if the purchasing power of industrial and commercial workers is maintained.

To Mr. Hannam, the keynote of the future of agriculture was the question of "giving the farmer adequate returns on a fair exchange basis, with non-farm groups. If other industries and groups persist in clinging to practices and privileges designed to hold their prices or rewards for services on a high level, then in all justice agricultural prices must be placed on that level".

Mr. Hannam was not urging a high price level; in fact he showed that a low price level would be advantageous in

Quebec Pushes Rural Housing

Western newspapers featured the resolution on rural housing, passed at the Canadian Federation of Agriculture annual meeting. On Monday, January 22nd, the Winnipeg Free Press carried this headline: AGRICULTURE FEDERATION ASKS WIDER HOUSING ACT PROVISIONS. Then the press story went on to quote from the resolution, ending with a statement of J. A. Marion, President of the "Union Catholique des Cultivateurs de Québec". Mr. Marion was reported as saying that farm people have been living "in dog kennels" so long that efforts to improve rural housing would meet with universal support.

This resolution on rural housing, which was passed unanimously at Regina was framed by the executive of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, and endorsed after discussion by the Quebec Farm Forums.

selling on the world market. But this was not to be confused with cheap food. Agriculture would insist on a balanced economy, with agricultural income on the same level as that of other groups.

While agricultural income in 1944 was almost double that of 1940, (approximately \$2,400,000. as compared with \$1,277,000. in 1940), this does not represent an unfair increase of earnings for the farmers when compared with his costs, and his share of the national income. While his income for the 1940-44 period represents a 33% increase over the 1935-39 period, his costs are also up:—living costs 23%, feed 27%, building materials 73% and labour 158%. Furthermore the total national income has increased on an average, in war years, by 68% over an index for the 1926-29 period, while the value of farm production has increased only 13½%.

The Keynote Question

Will our markets hold up at home and abroad? Can

prices and costs be kept in balance? Will Canadian products compete successfully as to quality, with those of Denmark and New Zealand? What sort of a price policy should we have to maintain and improve our present position.

Contract and Price Floors

"In our opinion, the Floor Prices Bill is a more radical reform measure", stated President Hannam, "and likely more far-reaching in its effect and ramifications than any other piece of legislation passed in the interests of agriculture". Price floors, however, were seen as part of the present government's policy of price fixing, and contract prices. This policy had the backing of the convention. "Planning by the State", said R. J. Scott, president of the U.F. Cooperative Company, of Toronto, "must take a large place in promoting a synchronized national marketing program. He expressed a preference for government interference by popular elected governments than for control left in the hands of free enterprise which had little, if any,

(See next page)

Dairy Farmers Review Prices and Subsidies

In four recommendations to the Federal Government the Dairy Farmers of Canada, in their annual meeting, held in Regina on January 15 and 16, reflected their concern about the position of the dairy industry as a whole. Its capacity to meet commitments and requirements of the coming year under wartime conditions was threatened by the definite downward trend in production already evident.

The recommendations dealt with prices and subsidies on cheese, butter, fluid milk and concentrated milk. They urged (1) that the price of cheese for 1945 be set at 25 cents a pound f.o.b. factory shipping point, plus the quality premium now in existence. The basic price is now 20 cents.

(2) That the subsidy on butter fat be fixed on May 1st, at 12 cents a pound until October 1st, and at 15 cents a pound from that date until April 30th, 1946. The present butterfat subsidy is 10 cents a pound.

(3) That the present subsidy of 55 cents a pound on fluid milk be continued throughout the year and that the consumer subsidy of 2 cents a quart be continued as a permanent policy in the interests of national health.

(4) That a subsidy of 30 cents on evaporated milk be provided throughout the year.

Officers Elected

R. H. M. Bailey, Managing Director of the Alberta Milk Producers, Edmonton, was re-elected president and will represent the Dairy Farmers as director for the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Vice-President are J. J. E. McCague of the Holstein-Freisian Association, Alliston, Ontario, and Gilbert McMillan, Canadian Ayrshire Breeders, Huntingdon, Quebec.

Erle Kitchen, Ontario Concentrated Milk Producers,



At the Annual Convention of Dairy Farmers of Canada. Left to right: W. H. Wilmot, Sharon, Secy-Mgr. Toronto Milk Producers Assoc.; Alex McKinney, Brampton, Hon. Pres. Ontario Federation of Agriculture; Gilbert McMillan, Huntingdon, Que., Canadian Ayrshire Breeders Assoc.; P. D. McArthur, Howick, Que., Pres. Quebec Milk Producers Association.

Woodstock, Ontario, was named Secretary-Treasurer.

Quebec Directors are: P. D. McArthur, Howick, J. K. Dickson, Ormstown, J. P. Rousseau, Charlesbourg and H. C. Bois, Montreal.

Douglas Speaks

Feature of the annual luncheon was an address by Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan, who welcomed the delegates. Speaking of the necessity of a world organization for peace Mr. Douglas said, "The nations must be prepared to make an economic contribution to peace. . . . Every person has a right to sufficient food to keep alive and people who produce have a right to the costs of production plus a decent standard of living."

social responsibility to the nation and the world. Doubting if our bacon could yet compete with that of Denmark, Mr. Scott saw the need of more encouragement for high quality production, more showmanship, better receiving facilities and democratic state planning. That is, state planning which is not dictatorial but organized in such a way that the farmer is a partner, "agreeing not to grow what he pleases, but only those products that are needed to fit into national export projects of Canadian agriculture, and in which all branches would be synchronized into one unit".

A resolution was passed on Price Floors, asking . . . (1) That the Act be declared in effect now, rather than waiting until the end of the war. (2) That the Canadian Federation of Agriculture be given representation on the boards administering the Act, (3) That this legislation be considered as part of a permanent agricultural program rather than a short time reconversion program. (4) That the Act be administered to insure that the farmer received full benefit.

Mr. Taggart warned the farmers that the price floors act was a new thing and difficulties should be envisaged, and he admitted, that so far, a fool-proof formula had not been devised to determine at what point the government should step in to arrest the falling of prices.

A series of important resolutions on marketing were

passed based largely on the points of view as reported above. These included: A Federal Cooperative Act to enable farmers to do their own marketing; \$1.25 a bushel for wheat in 1945 and 1946 on a minimum delivery of 280 million bushels; that a price of \$3.25 per bushel be set for flax; that a system of marked grades be set up to carry through from producer to consumer; that vigorous promotion of Canadian bacon be instituted in Great Britain and other foreign markets; and that live poultry be marketed on a compulsory rail grade basis.

World Affairs are our Affairs

There was complete accord on the proposition that Canada cannot pull itself up by its own bootstraps. "It would be extremely difficult", warned President Hannam, "to succeed in carrying out the program of planning and stabilization, which we recommend for agriculture (in Canada), without international planning and collaboration.

The emerging international organizations envisaged at Dumbarton Oaks, at Breton Woods and at Hot Springs, and a permanent Food and Agriculture Organization were hailed as indications that a sane world order may emerge after the war. Canadian agriculture depends desperately for permanent prosperity upon world trade and world peace. Several excellent resolutions were formulated which set out the point of view of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture on this point.

The Farm Forums Want to Know

Quinille Farm Forum, Papineau County

"Is a disc plow recommended for general use in ploughing? What advantages are found by doing so?"

Disc plows are of special use in soils so hard and dry that moldboard plows will not penetrate, and in sticky soils such as gumbo soils of the west where the moldboard does not scour. They may also be useful on loose soil where there are roots, shrubs and bushes.

They have been used much more in the west than in the east. In recent years they have been tried out more extensively in the east. They are of most use here on heavy soils that are too dry to plow with a moldboard plow. If summer cultivation of heavy land is found to be important, there will be a bigger place for them than there has been in the past.

When used in sod land, they break up the furrow slice leaving much grass exposed, and requiring considerable cultivation by other tillage implements if a seed bed is being prepared.

Where so much of the land in the east is plowed out of sod, they are not likely to prove satisfactory for general use except under special conditions.

Eastern Townships — Numerous groups in the Eastern Townships have complained about poor reception from CBM. Here is the explanation as submitted by an engineer of the CBC.

"Unfortunately this interference is due to circumstances over which we have absolutely no control. Everything is normal at our transmitter and our plant is maintained in the best of condition. The interference in the Eastern Townships is caused by a foreign station broadcasting on the same frequency as CBM. Normally the signal of such stations should not interfere. This winter the reception of distant stations is extremely good because of particularly favourable atmospheric conditions. This is affected by sun spots which at the present time are just right and that is the reason why, for instance, Canadian listeners can listen to American stations practically everywhere on their dial. This is also the reason why people in Sherbrooke can pick up distant stations like CBA and enjoy better reception than is possible from their local station.

"As for the rumour which you have heard in Sherbrooke that CBM was operating at a power of 250 watts only, this is absolutely without foundation. Like all other Canadian stations, we reduced our power 20% in 1942 following orders from the Department of Transport in an effort to conserve vacuum tubes and other equipment in war time. This reduction of power under normal conditions did not seem to have affected listeners in the Eastern Townships which supports the view that atmospheric conditions are responsible."

What the Forums Are Doing

Fordyce Corner Farm Forum —

"One of our members who is a large egg producer brought up the question of egg prices, which at present he is receiving from his egg grading station at Farnham viz 32c grade A, 27c B and 20c pullets his contention being that at present feed prices just about covered the cost of overhead. The opinion of the Forum was that this was the result of heavy supplies and the market trend downwards to meet the overseas demand."

Answer —

The grading station prices paid at Farnham of 32 cents for Grade A, 27 cents for Grade B and 20 cents for pullets may imply 32 cents for A Large, 27 cents for A Medium and 20 cents for A pullets, as these are the regular grade sizes within the A class. If, however, he is getting 32 cents for Grade A Large, Medium and pullets combined, the price would be good. The price of 27 cents for B is about correct, whereas 20 cents for pullets is much below the present market price. January 18th prices are as follows:

A Large	A Medium	A Pullet	B	C
35½-36	32-33	26-27	29-30	

Please note that these prices are for eggs delivered to Montreal, which would mean approximately 2 cents or slightly less to cover transportation charges. In addition, there is the cost of grading and packing, including cases and fillers, which must be deducted from the Montreal delivered prices, thus making the farmers' price. This, however, may bear some question on the part of the farmer in view of the present Montreal price.

Fordyce Corners Farm Forum is one of Quebec's most active groups. Here is report of their activities in 1944.

The groups held meetings once weekly through the winter series and once monthly through the summer. Altogether it met 31 times.

Attendance through the year has been good. Our group has registered members. We have acquired a librarian Mr. A. F. Gelz, and a recreation committee has appointed Mrs. Bell, Mr. R. Kolmyer with Mrs. Neola Smith as convener. Mrs. Hooper was appointed food convener. Fruit was sent to the members that were sick.

We have been guests of our neighbouring groups and entertained them in turn at 10, 4th night meetings and rallies.

Our group enjoyed a card party for the benefit of the Red Cross. The proceeds were \$15.00.

Eighteen of our members motored to Macdonald for the convention and we also had an official delegate present.

Our group sponsored a dance as a close for our winter activities. The neighbours and friends of members, also neighbouring groups were invited.

A picnic to which the district groups were invited was held at Bondville.

We have had the privilege of having several noted speakers from Macdonald College, also Mr. Rodrigue from Canada Packers.

A Christmas social evening with a Christmas tree was held.

A Christmas present was given to our chairman and corresponding secretary also smaller gifts were distributed to the Juniors and candy bags given to the children.

The program at our regular meetings consists of broadcast, discussion, refreshments, recreation. At our 4th nights and rallies the program is a little more elaborate with games, singing and dancing in addition to the usual routine. This forum, socially speaking, is a success and is progressing. It has helped to promote better understanding and we all hope 1945 will be a fruitful one for our group.

The report was submitted by the recording secretary, Mrs. Noela Smith, other officers are chairman, Murray Mason, corresponding secretary, J. A. David, Treasurer, Mrs. L. Bell.

Sutton Farm Forum, Brome Co. We listened to the broadcast then viewed the film, "Learning to Live". Refreshments followed upon the transaction of a few business items. The School Board very kindly offered us the use of the school for at least a few more weeks so that the meetings will continue to be held there for the time being. This makes a central spot and with roads as they are it helps out in the attendance. Moreover, the people of Sutton are coming to believe in Farm Forum more and more and for that reason the school board felt the school is the place for this form of education.

Cowansville, Farm Forum, Mississquoi Co. We listened to the regular Farm Forum Fourth Night Broadcast. The guest speaker was Mr. Rousseau, the agronomist for this county. His address was followed by contests, community songs and dancing. The meeting closed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Brooklet Farm Forum, Huntingdon Co. Owing to the roads and weather we were unable to meet.

Boyd Settlement Farm Forum, Huntingdon Co. In summary the one activity most common to all Forums seems to be shovelling snow.

Harrington Farm Forum, Argenteuil Co. said, "Our roads are almost impassable but in spite of this we had full attendance and one visitor".

Bulwer Farm Forum, Compton Co. reports: "we had invited Birchton group for the 4th night, arrangements had been made for them to come by truck but due to a heavy snowstorm the venture was called off. Due to the storm the secretary was late for the broadcast.

Upper Ormstown, Chateaugay Co. The snow was plenty deep getting to the meeting and we went on snowshoes, others drove, and some walked and were puffing in earnest.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

"For Home and Country"

By F. Grace Yates

With the calendar New Year just behind us, and with our Institute year officially beginning in March, the month of February seems an excellent time to pause and consider what may lie ahead and, mayhap, to make a few good resolutions, as well!

In spite of disheartening setbacks and reverses, our armies are steadily gaining ground and we can now allow ourselves to hope that we shall soon see the end of this terrible conflict. Therefore it is not too early to start planning for the day when we will be called upon to help with the great problem of rehabilitation. It is not enough to dismiss that problem with the comment that it is a task for the government, or to say optimistically that "such things will settle themselves when the time comes." They won't! we were unprepared for war; we must not let ourselves be found unprepared for peace. Individually and as a nation, we had to make sudden and difficult readjustments to meet the threat of war; others will be necessary with the coming of peace and it will be easier for all, if they have been planned for in advance.

True, the government has already formed various Boards and Committees to study the question of rehabilitation. But the government cannot carry on this work alone; it must have the loyal support and assistance of every citizen in Canada if such plans as are now being made are to meet with success. Here is where the Women's Institutes can be of inestimable help, for the Committee will welcome any suggestions or constructive criticisms we may have to offer.

It is certain, too, that many veterans will wish to turn to farming as a means of learning an adequate and decent livelihood and we must be ready and willing, at all times, to extend a sincere welcome to such of these newcomers as may settle in our community; we must be ready, also, to teach them to appreciate and enjoy the benefits of the farm. And here we come to a resolution which I think we should all make — It is to resolve to take time to be truly and humbly grateful for the way of life which is ours. Deep in our hearts, I think we are all genuinely grateful for the fact that we live in the country for we realize that it is the earth that endures, has endured, and will endure, always — in spite of war and devastation, in spite of political dictators who strut about life's stage, prattling of a new World Order. It is the earth, too, which is the source of all we possess, even life itself; the soil is the origin of power, the sustenance of life, and it is destiny

as well. We who are privileged to live close to it, to till it, to nourish it, and to watch it quicken into lush, exuberant growth each spring, we know that there can be no richer, no more soul-satisfying way of life than this. Yes, we know all this, but in the rush of everyday living we are apt to overlook it or consider it lightly. But we must not let this be so; we should be proud and thankful of our heritage and we should teach newcomers to the land to hold that viewpoint too.

We all know the difference between a lecturer who, while covering his subject thoroughly, does so with a bored, careless, "If I could be elsewhere, I wouldn't be here," sort of manner, and the one who approaches her subject with an interested, enthusiastic air. With the former, after a few, politely smothered yawns, we relax and allow our minds to go pleasantly wool-gathering during the remainder of the session, while with the latter, we soon find ourselves sharing her interest and enthusiasm. So it will be with the new settlers who come into our midst. Never for a moment must we allow them to reach the conclusion that perhaps, after all, we're a wee bit sorry for ourselves because we are unable to have all the conveniences of city dwellers. (We haven't as many relief problems, either!) Rather, let us resolve right now to be thankful and proud of our rural way of life and to *show* that we are, as well!

We should resolve, also, to give our wholehearted support to Farm Forums. It isn't enough to listen alone; if

Q.W.I. Represented in Reconstruction Conference

In the Conference held in Channing Hall, Simpson Street, Montreal on January 26 to deal with post-war problems of women, with special relation to employment, Quebec Women's Institutes had a prominent place. Mrs. C. E. Petch acted as chairman on Friday afternoon, with Mrs. R. Thomson giving a brief resume of the aims and objects of the W. I. and also taking part in a panel discussion on housing. Mrs. Small talked on educational problems, and Mrs. Grant Lebaron presented some facts relating to health and social security.

The Canadian Association of Social Workers was in charge of the Friday evening meeting, dealing with Social Security measures, and Saturday's programme was on employment in its various phases. Representatives of Labour and the Board of Trade were present at the meetings on Saturday.

there is not a Listening Group in our community, we should go about forming one at once, for only in unity is there strength. We cannot afford to wait for the family down the road to make the first move; no doubt they are doing the same as regards us, and so on throughout the community. And what a vicious circle that makes, with each family listening alone, and as friendly and co-operative as the familiar turtle!

Our final resolution will be, of course, to do our utmost to see that the post-war era really brings us that finer and better world for which millions have already given up their lives to make possible. Our greatest fault is that we are too prone to think, "What can I, one unknown, unimportant housewife, what can I possibly do towards shaping this better world?" But this is a fallacy. Remember the words of John Donne, three centuries or more ago, when he said, "No man is an island intire of itself, every man is a peece of the continent. . . ." Our attitude will help to influence and shape that of those about us; we must voice our opinions, champion that which we believe to be right, even though we may feel that we are expending our strength uselessly against a wall. And here, again, is where the power of the Women's Institutes can be made itself felt. A Canadian organization, seventy thousand women strong, can be certain that its opinions will be heard and treated with respect. But each and every one of us must do our part! "For Home and Country," is an inspiring motto; let us strive to live up to its ideals throughout Nineteen Forty-five.

Provincial W.I. Board Meets

The Semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of Quebec Women's Institutes was held in the Queen's Hotel, Montreal on January 13. Among those present were Mrs. C. E. Dow, President of the F. W. I. C., and Mrs. C. H. Smallman, President of the Q. W. I. as well as several officers, Conveners and County Presidents.

Outstanding among the items of business transacted was the allocation of the Self-Denial Fund, which proved the largest amount reached since its beginning, amounted to \$972.75. The whole amount was allocated to the Canadian Red Cross, earmarked for Canadian Prisoners of War. A total of 527 Ditty bags filled were reported for the year, both of these projects to be continued throughout the current year. It was reported that of \$24,712 worth of stamps sold by pupils of Canadian schools, \$24,712 had been sold by pupils in rural schools.

It was decided that members of the Provincial Executive should attend County Conventions again this year. It was decided that the Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan should be accepted by individual Branches, rather than as a Provincial measure. The report of a scarcity of seeds in Australia led to the decision to send as many as possible during the coming season. As the term of office for officers and conveners expires in June the Nominating committee was authorized to prepare a slate to be submitted at Convention.

Q.W.I. Notes

Argenteuil County. Brownsburg Branch had several talks on matters of interest to the W. I. at the monthly meeting, with reports of holiday doings. Jerusalem-Bethany voted \$5. to the Salvation Army. It was decided that this Branch join the hospitalization movement. Lachute sent \$10. to Grace Dart Home, \$10. to the Salvation Army, and \$10. to Ste. Agathe Sanatorium. A demonstration by Miss Janet McOuat in various phases of handicrafts, including weaving, rug-making, and smaller craft was an interesting feature of the meeting. Morin Heights Branch planned to commence a Parent-Teacher Association in the community. Pioneer donated \$5. to the Children's Memorial Hospital in Montreal. This Branch had three of its members, including the President, in Hospital at the same time. A literary touch was given to the programme by the reading of two poems, a quiz, and an article on the Peace Garden. Members gave the names of favorite authors in answer to roll call. Upper Lachute held the meeting there in the form of a social evening.

Chateauguay County. Hemmingford Branch presented a life-membership to Mrs. A. A. Clayland in recognition of her services in her Branch. Wives of men in the Services living in the community were remembered in the holiday season.

Compton County. Brookbury Branch celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday in a suitable manner. Holiday gifts were sent to local people at the same time. Canterbury Branch has been holding a series of social evenings to secure funds for their work. Gifts sent to a sister Institute in Scotland were recognized by calendars and cook books. An interesting paper on the relation of home and school training on the future of Canada, was given by Mrs. Wm. McLeod. Mrs. Ray Waldron, Convener of National and International Relations gave a splendid paper on Democracy in East Clifton Branch. A donation of cash was made to East Clifton cemetery in memory of a deceased member. A donation towards the minister's salary and to the Sunday School, with holiday cheer for the sick and aged, were features of the business of the meeting.

Gatineau County. Eardley Branch celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary. The sick in the community were remembered with holiday cheer. Rupert Branch received a donation of \$10. from the local Council for their work. Wakefield Branch received \$225. from the County Council for war work. A history talk on Malta was given by Dr. Geggie. A very successful box-party and social evening was spent, netting \$54.35 for the treasury. \$10 was sent to Ste. Annes Military Hospital and a new Travelling Library ordered from McGill. A blood clinic was arranged, at which the W. I. served lunch to the donors. Wright Branch discussed the local Health Unit and ways in which it might be improved. Fire sufferers were supplied with clothing. Mrs. Herbert Eland gave a talk on former and

modern methods of dealing with disease. This Branch has accepted the Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan. Huntingdon Branch held a food sale, proceeds of which were donated to the local County Hospital, amounting to \$18. Franklin Centre had a paper on Institute History by Mrs. Roy Blair and a book-review on Botany by Mrs. Whitehead.

Megantic County. Inverness packed a baby's layette of nineteen articles and sent it to Montreal; donations were also sent to the Children's Memorial Hospital and to the Salvation Army. Eight boxes were packed for shut-ins in the community. Lemesurier Branch held treats for school-children, sent boxes of holiday cheer and held a social evening for the community.

Papineau County. Lochaber Branch collected and sent a large box of toys to the Crippled Children's Hospital in Montreal, as well as remembering the local sick with comforts.

Richmond County. Cleveland Branch held a quiz programme, after which plans were made to remember the sick in the community.

Sherbrooke County. Ascot Branch had an exhibit of antiques, with prizes for home-made modern hats. A reception was held for the teaching staff of Ascot Consolidated High School. Cherry River had a paper on attendance at meetings by Mrs. Turner. New Year's Resolutions was the subject of discussion. Lennoxville distributed bulletins on Community School Services and Consumer's News. Money was voted for holiday cheer and seven baskets were packed and sent to sick and shut-ins. \$5. was voted to the V. O. N. and a similar sum to the Old Folk's Home in Sherbrooke. The programme was a review of one of Bret Harte's humorous stories. Milby remembered sick with gifts. \$2. was sent to the Anti Tubercular League.

Stanstead County. Beebe Branch is serving hot lunches to out-of-town pupils attending school, over forty of these. A demonstration on war-time care of the ward-robe and re-making was given. A feature of more than usual interest was a display of dolls shown by Mrs. Lewis, of Newport, Vermont. Mrs. Lewis is the daughter of a travelling business man, whose work took him into many countries. In each country he visited he purchased one or more dolls; dressed in the national costume of the country in which it was purchased. The result was a total of seventy-four dolls. This with other interesting features made up a most attractive programme. This Branch holds social gatherings during the winter which usually net about \$12. for the treasury. The program for the day included the reading of a poem written by a New Zealand boy in the Navy. At the suggestion of his Captain copies were made and sold, realizing over 100 pounds sterling in New Zealand, which went to dependents of those who had lost their lives at sea. Home Economics was thoroughly discussed in regard to clothing materials and ways of economizing on these. Hatley voted \$10. to the two local Sunday Schools for treats, and sent gifts to the Children's Memorial Hospital in Montreal. Minton filled boxes for shut-ins. The mem-

bers enjoyed a delicious chicken dinner, provided by their hostess, the visitors supplying the dessert. New Year's resolutions were discussed, and a vocabulary contest held. Stanstead North Branch is providing hot school lunches for out-of-town pupils. Sick and shut-ins were remembered by the Branch. Way's Mills has been responsible for placing an Honour Roll in the Town Hall.

Gaspé County. L'anse Aux Cousins Branch made plans for a social evening.

War Services Report

by Vivian Smith

Argenteuil County. Self-Denial Fund: \$105; Knitting, 27; Quilts, 12; Parcels, 28; Ditty bags, 100; Bundles for Britain, 91; War Savings Folders, 5; Blood Donors, 7; War Bonds, \$50; Other War Efforts, \$35.

Bonaventure County. Knitting, 11; Sewing, 8; Quilts, 4; Ditty bags, 16; Parcels overseas, 92; War Savings Folder, 1; War Bond, \$100; War Saving Certificates, 2; Aid to Russia, \$5.; Self-Denial Fund, \$15; Fur collected for Navy League.

Brome County. Boxes to men overseas, 16.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon Counties. Knitting, 129; Sewing, 183; Quilts, 11; Ditty bags, 21; Salvage, 3670 pounds; War Savings Stamps in prizes; Clinics held, 4; Number of blood donors, 2; Self-Denial, \$10; War Savings Certificates 2; Parcels, 18.

Compton County. Self-Denial, \$31; Ditty bags, 23; Knitting, 111; Sewing, 180; Quilts, 22; Parcels, 20; Bundles for Britain, 2; Seeds for Britain, \$2; Jam for Britain; Other war effort, \$26; Salvage \$3.60.

Montcalm County. Ditty bags, 10; parcels sent overseas; socks for navy.

Papineau County. Knitting, 17, Sewing 24, Quilts 1.

Gaspé County. Self-Denial, \$4.65; Knitting, 73; Sewing, 51; Ditty Bags, 30; War Stamps, \$29.

Gatineau County. Self-Denial, \$22; Knitting, 13; Sewing, 53; Parcels sent overseas, 21; Ditty bags, 28; Allied Post, \$5.00; H.M.C.S. Gatineau, \$25; Assisting blood clinics.

Megantic County. Knitting, 16; Sewing, 10; Quilts, 1.

Mississquoi County. Self-Denial, \$12; Knitting, 61; Sewing, 16; Ditty bags, 80; Other war effort, \$5.

Richmond County. Knitting, 44; Sewing, 9; Quilts, 49; Ditty bags, 5; War Savings Stamps, 5; War Savings Certificates, 1.

Stanstead County. Self-Denial, \$25; Knitting, 252; Sewing, 161; Quilts, 4; Parcels, 123; Ditty bags, 42; Seeds for Britain, \$9.; Money donated for jam for Britain; Salvage collected; War Bond, \$100.; Aid to Greece, 5 boxes.

Quebec County. War Bond, \$50; Boxes overseas; Knitting for Navy League.

Gaspé. Knitting for Norwegian Relief, 20 lbs. of wool.

Parents and Children

by Mary Avison

Walking a Tight Rope

"I might have known you'd get it wrong." "How can you be so dumb?" "Can't you do anything right?" — "That's just like you. You're always forgetting." — "There! I knew you'd spill it." "Aren't you ever going to grow up?" — "What can you expect. He's always so slow . . . or awkward . . . or stupid . . . or . . .

Useless! A failure! Always wrong!

We set the standard for him and it is always just a bit too high, beyond the reach of his best effort. Continually we expect too much. What must this do to him?

An educationalist says:—All children have some limit of ability. By definition half the population is below the average. Children need to feel adequate in capacity and skill to meet a fair proportion of the situations they are called upon to face. Unfortunately experience over-weighted with failure 'proves' to many children that they are 'no good' — even though they actually possess adequate intelligence and energy.

* * *

"Isn't he cute, the little dear". "And he's so clever." "Come, show Auntie what you can do." "That's lovely, That's beautiful!" — "Never mind, I know you didn't mean to, dear." "He's just a little boy: we can't expect too much of him." "Mother'll do it." — "There dear, don't cry. Let me fix it." "You let that alone. That's his." — "Of course he couldn't. He's got such a poor teacher." "We're going to try another school." — "The bigger boys are always so mean. They won't help him at all." . . .

Always he is perfect; never a mistake or a failure or a weakness. Always it is the fault of someone else. What sound sense of values can he have about himself and his doings?

Dr. Blatz said:—In the ordinary course of any learning the child is bound to fail before he succeeds. This is inevitable by definition. If he tries again and again, ultimately he will succeed, if the goal isn't beyond reach. The experience of failure is perhaps more important than success itself. Failure spurs the individual on to succeed. If you intercede to prevent the child from experiencing failure you are teaching him not to persist.

* * *

This makes the task of parents, or of teachers, look rather like that of a tight-rope walker. And so it is. Each child needs a fair balance between success and failure. It is our job to provide experience of each, with neither in undue proportion. Yet the demands of running a home, our fatigue, our impatience, too often push us to one side on the tight-rope. Our ambition, our pride and our affection for our children pull us to the other.

It is necessary occasionally to take stock; to stand off

and look, as objectively as possible, at ourselves and our children, and to ask ourselves some questions.

Are the standards we set within the reach of our child, both at home and in school?

Have we accepted his limitations with his abilities. Are we prepared to let him be himself?

Are we willing to let him learn through failure, through trial and error; or do we resent his mistakes or hide them from ourselves and from him by excuses?

Do we let him try for himself or are we too quick to go to his aid and do it for him?

Can we achieve a better balance between success and failure for our children?

Perhaps we might remember the little elf-man in the poem by John Kendrick Bangs. When asked why he was so small and why he didn't grow. "I'm quite as big for me", said he, "As you are big for you." That is the sense of proportion we need to cultivate.

Refs: Emotion and the Educative Process,

Daniel Alfred Prescott, Ed.D.

The Importance of Failure,

William E. Blatz, M.D., Ph.D.

How Stanstead County Raised its Patriotic Funds

By Frances C. Taylor

The county W.I. operates a dining hall during the three days of the local fair at Ayer's Cliff. This building is located on the fair grounds and is the property of the Stanstead County Agricultural Association. Four years ago the directors of that society asked the W.I. if they would care to take it over, the profits, to be used in any way they saw fit. That was the year the Q.W.I. was raising money for a mobile canteen. It was decided to try it, the proceeds to be turned in as our share of that fund. The venture proved successful and the sum of \$164.00 was duly forwarded, the largest contribution from any one county.

Since that time the project has been carried on each year with ever increasing success, the money being always used for whatever seems the most urgent of the various war services.

The total amount sent to the provincial treasurer, for 1944, was \$494.65. This was to be divided equally between the two funds \$247.30 to the Queen's Canadian Fund as reported and \$247.35 to the Prisoners of War.

This undertaking is well supported by all the branches of the county who donate generously of food, money and labour. Interested friends, in sympathy with the work, also give active support and contribute in no small measure to its success.

It is felt the undertaking has been of great value, not only financially but the spirit of cooperation and unity it has engendered should prove of benefit to the work of the W.I. in this county.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

THE MACDONALD CLAN

Notes and news of graduates and former students

The First Principal of Macdonald College

By J. F. Snell, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry

After the fifteen years that have elapsed since the death of Dr. Robertson, his services to Canadian Agriculture and Education can scarcely fail to be appreciated by those who have fallen heir to his foresight and pioneering.

At this season of the year, when we pay just tribute to our munificent Founder, it may not be inappropriate for us of Macdonald College to recall to memory the man who was so closely associated with him and to whose ideals, vision and labour Macdonald College owes so much of its actual constitution, form and accomplishments.

James Wilson Robertson, a native of Dunlop, Ayrshire, came to Canada in 1875, at the age of eighteen. His father had taken a farm near London, Ontario, and the young man worked with him until 1882, when he took employment in a cheese factory in Oxford County. He became so skilful in cheese-making that other factories sought his services and eventually he managed eight co-operative factories. Four years later the Ontario Agricultural College made him Professor of Dairying and while there his fame as an expert dairyman, organizer and speaker led to his appointment to lecture also at Cornell University. In 1890 he was called to Ottawa, where he served five years in the double capacity of Dominion Dairy Commissioner and Agriculturist of the Central Experimental Farm.

The Big Cheese

It was during this period that he accomplished the spectacular publicity feat of shipping to the 1893 Columbian Exhibition in Chicago an enormous cheese weighing over ten tons. In a glass-roofed building under a mid-summer sun the penetrating odor of this cheese and the humorous attention it received from the American newspapers more than outdid his intentions. The fact that, when afterwards shipped to London and cut up, the cheese was found to be of excellent interior quality did much to establish the reputation of Canada as a dairying country.

In 1895 the position of Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying was created for Robertson. In

his ten years of service in this position the use of steamship refrigeration for fruits and dairy products was introduced and systems of grading were established, introduced and improved. "Professor" Robertson was in demand as a public speaker at agricultural gatherings and his projects for agricultural improvement were kept constantly before the reading public.

From time to time he made visits to the United Kingdom and the European Continent to learn what was being done in agriculture there. Some of his later accomplishments grew out of these observations. He was particularly impressed with the improvement of cereal grains by "mass selection" and with the advantages of manual training as a feature of elementary education. In 1899 he offered one hundred dollars in prizes to children for the selection of superior heads of grain from the fields of their home farms and it was his employment of Mr. George H. Clark to supervise this competition that led to the organization of the Canadian Seed Growers Association and to the creation of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture which Mr. Clark so ably headed until his retirement.

Interest in Practical Arts

Sir William Macdonald, whose attention had been attracted by the comparative prosperity of the districts in which the dairy industry had been established through Robertson's efforts, sought his advice concerning methods of education of rural leaders. Informed of the seed competition he immediately rendered it possible to increase the prize fund to ten thousand dollars. He also provided funds for the equipment of several city schools with manual training benches and tools and in November 1899 Robertson was able to announce the establishment for that purpose of the "Macdonald Sloyd School Fund" afterwards known as the Macdonald Manual Training Fund.

In selected rural schools gardening and nature study were introduced and school districts were consolidated in order to render suitable buildings and equipment possible. Conveyance of children to the schools had to be provided by busses, which of course at that time had to be drawn by horses over unpaved roads. In spite of all handicaps

most of these schools were successful and the faith of their founders was fully justified.

When Mrs. John Hoodless of Hamilton, Ontario, interested Sir William in her project of scientific training for housekeeping, Robertson acted as his agent in the negotiations that led to the founding of the Macdonald Institute of the Ontario Agricultural College. When a similar institution on a grander scale was projected for the Province of Quebec, it was natural that its organization should be entrusted to the same agent and that he should eventually become its Principal.

The harvests of 1904 were still in the fields at Ste. Anne de Bellevue when some half dozen adjoining farms were purchased to be combined into the Macdonald College property. The following three years were busy ones for Dr. Robertson, upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility for directing the construction of the buildings, assembling a staff of teachers and research workers, negotiating with the Quebec Government for the transformation of the fifty-year old McGill Normal School into the School for Teachers and enlisting students for the Schools of Agriculture and Household Science. One can but marvel at the versatility of the man who could take time from these numerous activities to prepare numerous articles for the press, to make extended speaking tours and to direct the work of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association that had grown out of his pioneer work in seed selection.

First Principal at Macdonald

As Principal of the College, Dr. Robertson enjoyed the confidence and loyal co-operation of his associates and the affectionate admiration of the students. When on account of differences with Sir William he felt it necessary to resign, the staff, students and former students combined to have his portrait painted by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Wylie Grier. In response he had Mrs. Robertson's portrait painted by the same artist. Both pictures now hang on College walls.

Dr. Robertson's interests extended beyond the fields of Canadian agriculture and dairying. When in 1897 the Victorian Order of Nurses was established by Lady Aberdeen it was Prof. Robertson who was chosen as its honorary secretary and upon him devolved much of the labour of organization. After his resignation of the Principalship he served as Chairman of a Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, which after travel throughout Canada and in Europe issued a report which led to grants by the Dominion to the Provinces for the promotion of such training. He also organized a fund for the agricultural relief of the countries devastated by the war of 1914-18 and served as Chairman of the Canadian Red Cross and as Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts.

In an address presented on the fortieth anniversary of

the Canadian Seed Growers' Association in 1944, Major H. G. L. Strange has well described "The Spirit of Dr. Robertson", making several quotations from his recorded speeches and describing him as a man of genius, possessed of the loftiest of ideals and an urge to facilitate man's progress toward a higher destiny. Dr. Robertson referred to this as a striving to improve the quality of life, and maintained that hard work, both manual and intellectual, contributed to such improvement. "One of the mischievous motives abroad" he said in one of his addresses, "is that the necessity for labour was the consequence of man's fall. No greater misfortune could befall a people than a general belief that labour is to be shunned, to be evaded or to be looked down upon as a disgrace." "Conditions of rural life should be made so attractive that the boys will be impelled to work for sheer love of doing things, for the exhilaration and delight that come through the labour that increased Mastery for Service."

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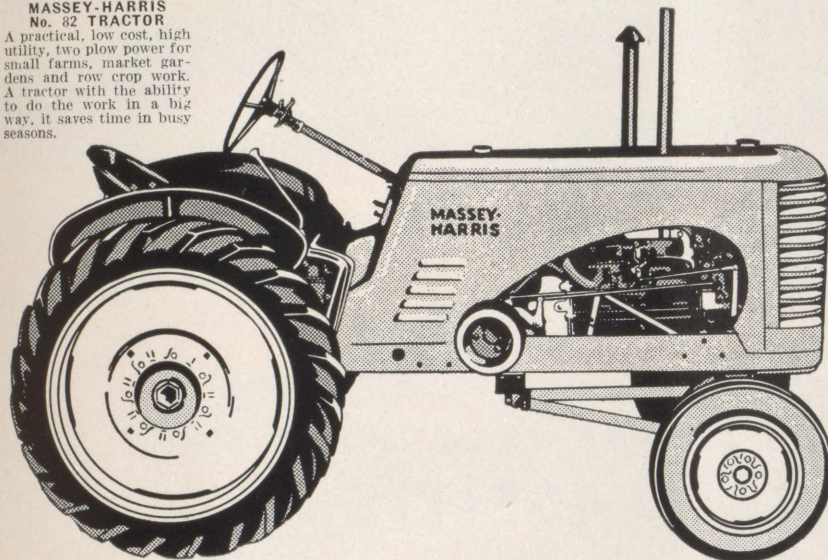
THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUEBEC

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White Man Crazy

To illustrate the destructive effects of erosion, and the need for measures of soil conservation, an Oklahoma farm paper published two pictures, one showing a dilapidated farm house, the other a field badly guillied and washed out. The paper offered prizes for the best essays suggested by the pictures. First prize went to a Cherokee Indian who wrote:

Both pictures show white man crazy. Make big tepee. Plow hill. Water wash. Wind blow soil, grass all gone. Squaw gone. Papoose too. No chuckaway. No pig, no corn, no hay, no cow, no pony. Indian no plow land. Keep grass. Buffalo eat grass. Indian eat buffalo. Hide make tepee, moccasins too. Indian no make terrace. No build dam. No give a damn. All time eat. No hunt job. No hitch-hike. No ask relief. Great Spirit make grass. Indian no waste anything. White man much crazy.

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*Kakavas, J. C., Palmer, C. C., Hay, J. R., and Biddle, E. S. (1942): Homogenized Sulfanilamide-in-Oil Intramammary Injections in Bovine Mastitis, *Am. J. Vet. Research*, 3:274, July.

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